

What is claimed is:

1. A toner for electrophotography, comprising:
a resin; and
wax dispersed within the resin in a shape of fine particles
so as to form a toner particle,
wherein the dispersed wax particles are positioned in a whole
portion of the toner particle and an existing amount of the wax in a
surface portion of the toner is larger than an existing amount of the wax
in a centric portion of the toner particle.
2. A toner for electrophotography, according to Claim 1,
wherein an occupied area ratio of the wax is 5 % to 40 % in a region on
an arbitral cross-section having a center of the toner particle thereon,
where the region is positioned between a circumference of the arbitral
cross-section and an inner circumference having a radius which is
two-third
of a radius of the circumference.
3. A toner for electrophotography according to Claim 1, wherein
an existing amount of the wax, in a region on the arbitral cross-section, is
70 % by number or more relative to a total existing amount of the wax on
the arbitral cross-section, where the region is positioned between a
circumference of the arbitral cross-section and an inner circumference a
radius which is two-third of a radius of the circumference.

4. A toner for electrophotography according to Claim 1, wherein the wax is not exposed from a surface of the toner particle.

5. A toner for electrophotography according to Claim 1, wherein 70 % by number or more of the dispersed wax particles has a diameter of 0.1 μm to 3 μm .

6. A toner for electrophotography according to Claim 1, wherein a content of the wax is 3 parts by weight to 10 parts by weight relative to 100 parts by weight of the resin.

7. A toner for electrophotography according to Claim 1, wherein the wax is at least one of free fatty acid eliminated carnauba wax, rice wax, montan wax, and ester wax.

8. A toner for electrophotography according to Claim 1, wherein the resin is modified polyester.

9. A toner for electrophotography according to Claim 8, wherein a toner composition including the modified polyester is one of dissolved and dispersed in an organic solvent and thereafter dispersed in an aqueous solvent so as to form the toner particle.

10. A toner for electrophotography according to Claim 9, wherein polyester having a urea bonding is generated while a toner composition

including a pre-polymer is one of dissolved and dispersed in an organic solvent and thereafter dispersed in an aqueous solvent so as to form the toner particle.

11. A toner for electrophotography according to Claim 8, wherein the resin contains the modified polyester together with unmodified polyester and a weight ratio of the modified polyester to the unmodified polyester is 5/95 to 80/20.

12. A toner for electrophotography according to Claim 1, wherein a peak molecular weight of the resin is 1,000 to 10,000.

13. A toner for electrophotography according to Claim 1, wherein a glass transition temperature (T_g) of the resin is 40°C to 70°C.

14. A toner for electrophotography according to Claim 1, wherein a volume average diameter (D_v) of the toner is 3 μm to 8 μm , and a ratio (D_v/D_n) of the volume average diameter (D_v) to a number average diameter (D_n) of the toner is 1.00 to 1.20.

15. A toner for electrophotography according to Claim 1, wherein an average circularity of the tone is 0.93 to 1.00.

16. A toner for electrophotography according to Claim 1, wherein the toner particle has a spindle shape.

17. A toner for electrophotography, according to Claim 16, wherein the toner particle has a spindle shape where a ratio (r_2/r_1) of a main axis r_1 to a minor axis r_2 is 0.5 to 0.8, and a ratio (r_3/r_2) of a thickness r_3 to the minor axis r_2 is 0.7 to 1.0.

18. A developer for electrophotography, comprising a toner which contains a resin and wax dispersed within the resin in a shape of fine particles so as to form a toner particle, wherein the dispersed wax particles are positioned in a whole portion of the toner particle and an existing amount of the wax in a surface portion of the toner is larger than an existing amount of the wax in a centric portion of the toner particle.

19. An image-forming apparatus, comprising:

an image developer containing a toner; and

a fixer containing a pair of rollers,

wherein a recording medium carrying an image formed of the toner thereon is passed through between the pair of rollers where a bearing stress (load of the rollers/contact area) of 1.5×10^5 Pa or less is applied, so as to heat and melt the toner in order to fix the image on the recording medium

and the toner contains a resin and wax dispersed within the resin in a shape of fine particles so as to form a toner particle, wherein the dispersed wax particles are positioned in a whole portion of the toner particle and an existing amount of the wax in a surface portion of the

toner is larger than an existing amount of the wax in a centric portion of the toner particle.

20. An image-forming apparatus according to Claim 19, wherein the fixer contains a heating member which equips an exothermic body, a film which contacts with the heating member, and a pressurizing member which contacts the heating member via the film,

and the recording medium carrying an image formed of the toner thereon is passed through between the film and the pressurizing member so as to fix the image.

21. An image-forming apparatus according to Claim 19, further comprising an amorphous silicon photoconductor.

22. An image-forming apparatus according to Claim 21, wherein the image developer equips a field printer which applies an alternating field.

23. An image-forming apparatus according to Claim 21, further comprising a charger having a charging member, wherein the charging member is subjected to contact with a photoconductor and voltage is applied to the charging member so as to charge the photoconductor.

24. A process cartridge comprising:
a photoconductor; and

at least one of

a charger;

an image developer containing a toner; and

a cleaner,

wherein the process cartridge is replaceable from an image-forming apparatus, and the toner contains a resin and wax dispersed within the resin in a shape of fine particles so as to form a toner particle, wherein the dispersed wax particles are positioned in a whole portion of the toner particle and an existing amount of the wax in a surface portion of the toner is larger than an existing amount of the wax in a centric portion of the toner particle.

25. A image-forming process, comprising the steps of:
- charging a photoconductor by externally applying a voltage;
 - forming a latent electrostatic image on the charged photoconductor;
 - developing the electrostatic image with a toner so as to form a toner image;
 - transferring the toner image onto a recording medium by a transfer;
 - cleaning the surface of the photoconductor by a cleaner after the step of transferring; and
 - fixing the toner image on the recording medium by passing

the recording material between a pair of rollers,

wherein the toner contains a resin and wax dispersed within the resin in a shape of fine particles so as to form a toner particle, wherein the dispersed wax particles are positioned in a whole portion of the toner particle and an existing amount of the wax in a surface portion of the toner is larger than an existing amount of the wax in a centric portion of the toner particle.